

# The Calumet News

Founded 1880.  
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
Published by the  
MINING GAZETTE COMPANY  
M. W. YOUNGS, W. M. LYON,  
Editor, Business Manager.  
Entered at the Post Office at Calumet,  
Michigan, as Second Class  
Mail Matter.

TELEPHONES:  
Business Office ..... 209  
Editorial Rooms ..... 209

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
By Mail or Carrier.  
Per Year (in advance) ..... \$3.50  
Per Year (not in advance) ..... \$4.00  
Per Month ..... .50  
Single Issue ..... .05  
Claims of irregularity in deliv-  
ery will receive prompt and thorough  
investigation.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1912.

Now, if ever, is the time for all good  
men to come to the aid of their party.

"Colonel Roosevelt sailing rapidly,"  
says a headline. Meaning, of course,  
that he is sailing physically.

One thing we will have to be thank-  
ful for on Thanksgiving will be the in-  
disputable fact that the campaign is  
over.

## VOTE FOR MUSSELMAN.

That Amos Musselman is the best  
of the three candidates in the field  
for governor will be readily recog-  
nized by anyone who is not prejudiced  
after a study of the qualifications of  
the men. Prof. Ferris, the Demo-  
cratic nominee, has had little practi-  
cal experience and is looked upon as  
a theorist; Whitney Watkins, the Pro-  
gressive candidate, was a tonnage tax  
advocate in the legislature and is an  
unsafe man for the upper peninsula;  
Mr. Musselman is a successful busi-  
ness man, skilled by years of experi-  
ence and natural ability in business  
methods, which fits him to take  
charge of the business affairs of the  
state. He is a man of high ideals and  
sound judgment, and under his direc-  
tion, as general manager, the state  
would make notable progress. You  
will make no mistake by voting for  
Amos Musselman next Tuesday.

## COUNTY TICKET, TOO.

Discussion of the presidential cam-  
paign and the issues involved has  
been pronounced in the copper country,  
more so than in many other sections  
of the country. Now it is time that  
Republicans were awaking to the fact  
that a county ticket is to be elected  
next Tuesday as well. The presidency  
has been argued pro and con so much  
that seemingly it has overshadowed  
the local political situation. Every  
voter, however, should interest him-  
self in every part of the ballot he is  
to vote. The Republicans should  
strongly support the county ticket and  
we believe they will consider this  
their duty. We believe, too, that the  
majority of Progressives, who have  
long been affiliated with the Republi-  
can party, also will vote for the Re-  
publican county nominees. At least  
many of them ought to admit that they  
will.

## TOWNSEND IS CONSISTENT.

Senator Townsend made it plain  
last evening in his address in Hancock  
that he still is a progressive Republi-  
can, not having changed his course  
in regard to measures of progress af-  
fecting the welfare of the people of  
Michigan and the whole country.  
Some of those who supported him two  
years ago are not with him now,  
but the reason they give that he has  
ceased to be progressive is not borne  
out by the facts.

The chief reason of those who for-  
mally were for him and who oppose  
him now is because he has come out  
for the re-election of President Taft.  
Did the senator show last evening  
that his support of the president is  
consistent with his course as a pro-  
gressive Republican. This is because  
the president himself is progressive.

The senator cited facts to prove  
that more progressive legislation has  
been put into effect during Taft's ad-  
ministration than during any pre-  
vious regime. A good many people  
fail to appreciate this fact because  
Mr. Taft is more of a statesman than  
a politician. He is a construc-  
tive president, but a mighty poor ad-  
vertiser. His modesty has been a re-  
treat to his real friends, but the peo-  
ple, fortunately, are beginning to  
awake to the realization that he is a  
great president and worthy of re-  
election. This is the reason he has  
gained such strength of late.

The president is not a showy man,  
and is the opposite of a politician in  
every respect. He is capable and con-  
scientious, and so much in love with  
dignity and duty that he will not  
turn aside a hair's breadth to influence  
votes. But upon inspection he wears  
well, and the record of his adminis-  
tration will bear the closest review.  
Experimental changes could not make  
business better, but might check it,  
and no one but the very reckless and

the very inexperienced and foolish  
would want to check business.

## "BEATING" TURKEY AGAIN.

What will it avail the brave Balkan  
nations if they drive the heartless  
Turk back to Constantinople if they  
have not the strength to resist the  
ultimate interference of the powers?

Unless history is to be radically  
changed, what can they expect be-  
yond terms that will save the Turk's  
face and at the same time renege  
promises of reform that will probably  
never be kept? Turkey has been a  
retrogressive factor in European civi-  
lization for hundreds of years, and the  
city of the present situation is that so  
much patriotic power should be spent  
to exact reforms which, if the treaty  
of Berlin is to be taken as a criterion,  
will be worth no more than the paper  
upon which they are set down.

If that treaty had been observed,  
the Macedonian cry would have covered  
a third of a century ago. This is a war  
for justice and humanity, but without  
the moral support of the powers it will  
leave Turkey as it was before—the  
jackal among nations, preying with  
greed and rapine upon the unfortunate  
people in its provinces.

## THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

The Cuban government is taking  
every precaution to prevent trouble  
at the presidential elections to be held  
Friday. The situation is serious, how-  
ever, and even the most conservative  
public officials are fearful of distur-  
bance, particularly in the districts where  
the feeling against President Gomez  
runs high.

In connection with the election, two  
very serious questions occupy the pub-  
lic mind: Can Cuba survive the pre-  
sident state of her finances? Can she hold  
an honest and orderly election for the  
presidency with a loyal submission of  
the defeated party to the will of the  
majority?

That the treasury is empty; that the  
last dollar of the \$16,500,000 Speyer  
loan has been spent, while the work  
of sewerage and paving Havana, which  
was the principal purpose for which  
the plan was authorized by the United  
States, is not only not half finished  
but in danger of interruption, if not  
of abandonment; that the government  
"at its wits' end to find money to  
meet its vast expenditures, while the  
receipts from the custom house and  
the lottery have reached their lowest  
point—all this is asserted by enemies  
of the government, and most of it  
frankly admitted by all. Everywhere  
it is asked, how long can this state of  
affairs continue?

The government defaulted in August,  
for the first time, on the account due  
to the sewerage and paving contractors  
for work done in July, amounting to  
about \$100,000. The government de-  
clared that it found itself unable to  
meet the bill simply because it had no  
more money. The contractors ap-  
pealed to the American legation, and  
sufficient pressure was brought to bear  
to convince the government that pay-  
ment was imperative. The money was  
forthcoming the following day.

The press continues to be filled with  
pessimistic articles bemoaning the finan-  
cial and political perils that beset the  
republic. Careful estimates show that  
the Gomez administration has spent  
at least \$110,000,000 during the two and  
a half years of power. Experts de-  
clare that the only hope for Cuba lies  
in cutting down her expenses at least  
50 per cent.

## FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

During the first nine months of the  
present year the United States imported  
from abroad \$209,000,000 worth  
more goods than were imported during  
the corresponding nine months of 1911.

During the first nine months of the  
present year the United States exported  
to foreign lands \$160,000,000 worth  
more goods than were exported during  
the corresponding nine months of 1911.

Ever since the existing tariff laws  
went into effect the export and im-  
port trade has been increasing at an  
astounding rate. Those laws give us  
more trade, more duty free goods and  
more revenue. Still they are denounced  
by leading Democrats, who have care-  
fully refrained from ascertaining any  
actual facts.

Foreign goods came in duty free—  
that is, they were goods which were  
on the free list—in the first nine  
months of 1910 to the extent of \$54,  
000,000. In the corresponding nine  
months of 1911 this was increased to  
\$57,000,000. In the corresponding  
nine months of 1912 it went to \$719,  
000,000.

Revenue paying goods for those  
three periods came in respectively as  
follows: 1910, \$698,000,000; 1911, \$555,  
000,000; 1912, \$623,000,000.

Our exports for the three periods  
were as follows: 1910, \$1,223,000,000;  
1911, \$1,458,000,000; 1912, \$1,517,000,000.

Note the increases and consider that  
the Democratic argument is that pro-  
tective tariff laws stifle trade.

That argument is as sound as any  
advanced by the Democrats in dealing  
with the tariff.

No sane man can believe that these

sudden and drastic changes could have  
been made without disturbing the  
whole industrial and economic fabric  
of the country. Inevitably hundreds  
of thousands of wage earners would  
have been thrown into idleness.

At the beginning of the Sixty-second  
Congress Democratic leaders assured  
the country that no tariff legislation  
would be attempted which would in-  
jure or destroy legitimate industry.  
Then they passed these butchering  
bills. They tell us now that they will  
not hurt legitimate industry if they  
get in again. Their record shows how  
idle is such an assurance.

## THEFT STORY UNTRUE

Senator La Follette Shows Falsity of  
Roosevelt Charge.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 29.—Theodore  
Roosevelt did not lose the Republican  
nomination at the Chicago convention  
by theft; he with Governor McCover  
of Wisconsin planned to "steam roll"  
the nomination of Roosevelt in the  
same manner in which Colonel Roose-  
velt dictated the nomination of Mr.  
Taft in 1908; "overmastering craving"  
for a third term is responsible for the  
birth of the Bull Moose party. Along  
these lines does Senator Robert M. La  
Follette continue his attack on Colonel  
Roosevelt in his fourth article in La  
Follette's magazine.

The Wisconsin Senator also says  
that big business, personified in George  
V. Perkins and Steel and Harvester  
trust officials, are behind the new  
movement.

In a minute analysis of Roosevelt's  
career Senator La Follette says that  
the trust policy which Mr. Roosevelt  
is now advocating—the policy of legal-  
izing the trusts—was, in effect, carried  
out by Colonel Roosevelt when he was  
President.

Mr. Roosevelt, he declares, placed  
himself above the law when President  
and refused to prosecute trust man-  
agers with whom he was on terms of  
friendly and political intimacy.

Colonel Roosevelt's interests in Mr.  
Morgan, Mr. Gary and Mr. Perkins  
and his part in the Tennessee Coal  
and Iron Company deal, as well as  
numerous speeches and other actions,  
are cited to prove that Roosevelt  
thought more of the trusts than he did  
of the people during the seven and  
one-half years he occupied the White  
House.

Of Colonel Roosevelt's actions before  
the convention, he says:

"Knowing that he did not have a  
majority of the delegates honestly elec-  
ted to the convention, Roosevelt made  
a loud outcry against the fraud which  
he professed to believe the national  
committee intended to perpetrate in  
passing upon contests to be brought  
before it. This served the double pur-  
pose of diverting attention from his  
own fraudulent contests and discredit-  
ing the decisions of the national com-  
mittee in advance of its action."

"The sole excuse for the formation of  
a new party was based upon the con-  
tention that delegates in the Republi-  
can convention were stolen from one  
candidate and given to another. 'Thou  
shalt not steal' was made the key-  
note of the Roosevelt bolting con-  
vention."

"Thou shalt not steal from ME  
would have been more in keeping as a  
Roosevelt slogan."

Senator La Follette concludes that  
Roosevelt lacked seventy-four votes  
of enough to nominate him. He says:

"The true psychology of the Roose-  
velt proceedings at Chicago became  
perfectly plain. He was there to force  
his own nomination or to smash the  
convention. He was not there to pre-  
serve the integrity of the Republican  
party and make it an instrument for  
the promotion of progressive principles  
and the restoration of government to  
the people. Otherwise he would have  
directed his managers to contest every  
inch of the ground for a progressive  
platform before the committee on resolu-  
tions and in the open convention. If  
he had evidence to prove that Taft  
could not be honestly and fairly nomi-  
nated, why did he not direct his lieuten-  
ants to present that evidence to the  
national committee, and then to the  
convention and the country, so clearly  
that the convention would not have  
dared to nominate Taft and that Taft  
could not, in honor, have accepted the  
nomination if made?"

## SOME FACTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The ordinary fiction story of news-  
paper life is amusing to those in the  
profession chiefly for its fidelity to tradi-  
tions which obtained in the business  
half a century ago, but which have  
long since passed out. This is pecu-  
liarly true with regard to newspaper  
work on the great metropolitan dailies  
where duties are constantly becoming  
more specialized in line with the trend  
of all other business. This fact has  
recently received striking recognition  
through the action of an uptown hotel  
which has established a press room in  
the house. This room is on the second  
floor, and easily accessible to news-  
paper men at all hours of the day and  
night. It is provided with desks, pa-  
per and pencils, free telephone service,  
typewriters and all the accessories of  
a newspaper office.—New York Trib-  
une.

Real centenarians are scarce. The  
records of those who have gone before,  
at reputed ages exceeding a century,  
have seldom stood the test of analysis.  
But the Lancet in London is sponsor  
for this item: Mrs. Mary Neighbour,  
who was in her 104th year, died at  
Sunningdale, on Sept. 25. She was  
born at Cobham, Surrey, married at  
the age of nineteen, and had thirteen  
children. Of these five survive, the  
eldest son being eighty-one years of  
age.

There are 1,327,459 mortgaged farms  
in the United States; indebtedness \$1-  
726,000,000.

# DREADNOUGHT IS LAUNCHED

Continued From Page One.

ter of Representative William H. Can-  
der of Brooklyn attempted to break a  
bottle of champagne on the vessel's  
bow. She struck the vessel with the  
bottle three times, but it was not of  
sufficient force to break the bottle. As  
the vessel was sliding down the ways,  
however, a man grasped the rope to  
which the bottle was attached and  
swung it with such force that the bot-  
tle burst on the port side with a great  
pop.

The initial plunge of the giant ship  
into the waters of the East river was  
the signal for a deafening roar from  
factory and ship whistles, interming-  
led with the enthusiastic cheers from  
the throats of 50,000 spectators. As  
soon as the big hull reached the water  
it was hemmed in by a dozen  
navy tugs and gradually towed to  
her mooring near Gob dock.

The battleship New York and her  
sister ship the Texas, now nearing  
completion at Newport News, will be  
larger and more powerful than any  
warship now afloat. It was deemed  
appropriate that these two exemplars  
of the highest skill of the shipwright,  
and naval designer should bear the  
names of two warships which cov-  
ered themselves with glory during the  
Spanish-American war.

## Will Have Crew of 1,000.

The New York when in commis-  
sion will be manned by sixty-three  
officers and will have a crew of more  
than 1,000 men. She is 365 feet long,  
95 feet 2 1/2 inches beam, so that she  
will have almost 15 feet to spare in  
passing through the Panama Canal  
locks. With all her stores aboard the  
New York will displace about 25,000  
tons, or 1,000 tons more than the  
largest battleship now flying the  
American flag.

One of the features which attracted  
the attention of the spectators at the  
launching was the peculiarly shaped  
swelling at the bow of the New York.  
The older ships were fitted with a  
regular ram body. While the general  
ram body has been retained in the  
New York, it is not accentuated as in  
the older ships. The change in design  
was made on the theory that the ram  
is not a real necessity since the  
fighting in the future is likely to be  
at great distances. Also, it has been  
found by experiment with models  
that the protuberance forward, such  
as distinguishes the bow of the New  
York, gives the ship less resistance  
in the water.

The New York and the Texas will  
be the first ships in the world to car-  
ry 14-inch guns. The New York will  
be protected with armor in plenty;  
not only over her vitals but even the  
ordinarily exposed ends of the ship.  
The main armor belt will be about  
eight feet wide, with an average  
thickness of twelve inches. Each tur-  
ret will be clothed in armor of more  
than a foot in thickness and will be  
supplied with ammunition by elec-  
trical hoists from the magazines and  
shellrooms below.

## JAPANESE PICTURE BRIDES ARE BARRED FROM UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—No more  
Japanese picture brides are to be ad-  
mitted to the United States.

This order was made definite when  
United States Immigration Commis-  
sioner Buckos boarded the Siberia, of  
the Pacific Mail line, in the stream  
and refused to pass upon the immigra-  
tion clearance papers of sixteen or-  
nate and painted Nipponese daugh-  
ters.

For three years the so-called Japa-  
nese picture brides have been flocking  
into the United States through this  
port in great numbers. Every steamer  
brought from ten to fifty of these  
girls, who firmly clasped a picture of  
their "intended" in their dainty arms.

The question of their admission has  
been one of the most difficult that the  
Department of Commerce and Labor  
has ever had to deal with.

Treaty rights, it appears, gave them  
a right to enter so far as they could  
show that they came here with the  
good intention of marrying.

The department at Washington,  
however, has not looked upon the traf-  
fic with favor, and has found a way  
of discouraging it, as the department  
did in the case of the prolific immigra-  
tion of the Hindoos.

The picture brides are barred from  
the ground that they are victims of hook  
worm.

## TWELVE CHILDREN HIS PLEA.

Candidate for Secretary of Missouri  
Has Unique Family.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Cornelius Roach,  
Democratic nominee for re-election as  
secretary of Missouri, advances twelve  
reasons for his re-election, his twelve  
children.

In 1908, when Mr. Roach was cam-  
paigning for secretary of state, he ad-  
vanced nine reasons for his election,  
but in the intervening four years he  
has obtained three more reasons.

Mr. Roach, when he opened his cam-  
paign, sent circulars throughout the  
state showing a group picture of his  
twelve reasons.

In his 1908 campaign the nine rea-  
sons were as follows: Alice, Romaine,  
Mona Pauline, Eulalie, Nadine, Cele-  
stine Elizabeth, Eugene Augustus, Cor-  
nelius Jr., Constance McOillinddy.  
The three new "reasons" are:  
Enmet Lee and the twins, Catherine  
Eleanor and Anna Evelyn.

In 1902 he was elected secretary of  
the Missouri state senate and served  
eight terms. He was elected secre-  
tary of state in 1908, and got the  
Democratic nomination for the same  
office again this year.

## TEND TO DIRECTOIRE MODEL

Suits and Gowns Are All Showing the  
Leaning to This Decidedly  
Pretty Effect.

Carrying out predictions of a few  
months ago, fashion designers are em-  
phasizing with decided success the  
directoire model in suits and gowns.  
There is a jauntiness about the cut,  
the lines and trimming that gives just  
the charm, the "chic," as Parisians  
say, to a costume. The combination  
of materials is most easily carried out,  
because of the cuffs, the lapels and  
collar with the vest and patch pockets  
which characterize this style. But-  
tons play an important part, and the  
broad girle and sash give opportunity  
for a color note that will contribute  
individuality and character to a gown  
or suit.

Generally, the coat has a turned-  
back collar of satin or cloth. It can  
be quite flat or it can stand in a high  
stock effect, tied up with black ribbon  
or velvet, the knot or bow at the side.  
Straight lines of buttons are used,  
great emphasis being placed on round  
forms of brilliant bone, or brass balls,  
or on ornamental styles of enamel and  
tortoise shell.

The favorite directoire dress and  
suit have vest effects. This important  
part of the costume is shown in vel-  
vet, cloth, embroidered satin or fig-  
ured cretonne. It is buttoned under  
buttons and can be fashioned of  
straight pieces or crossed portions.  
The whole length of the vest can be  
shown if the jacket is the cutaway  
type. If it is crossed and fastened,  
the vest is seen below the waist line.

There are patch pockets at the hips  
of many directoire coats. Sleeves are  
usually long, with ruffles of lace at  
the lower edge or running up the  
outer seam. Turned-back cuffs are al-  
so in vogue.

The skirt of the directoire gown  
shows increased fullness obtained by  
either panniers, draperies or pleats  
laid flat and pressed, so that the sil-  
houette is not daringly modified.  
Directoire styles will insure a beau-  
ty in dress that will be unusually  
general this fall and winter. The  
grace, the variety and the opportunity  
for using short lengths are too good  
to be forgotten in the interesting song  
of the styles. Let the interesting chap-  
ter of French history be opened again  
when you plan your new clothes.

## HAS PROPER DRESSY EFFECT

Nile Green Shantung Most Suitable  
for Costume Designed for Espe-  
cially Smart Occasion.

For visiting and smart occasions  
this might well be made in Nile  
green Shantung.

The skirt is a plain, well-cut shape,  
made with a wrapped seam down the  
center, while the coat is Russian in  
style and has the deep basque con-  
nected with the coat by a narrow  
band; vandyke lace is taken round



the neck and edges the fronts, also  
sleeves.

Hat of coarse straw, lined with  
black satin and trimmed with a  
feather.

Materials required: 6 yards Shan-  
tung 34 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards lace.

Metal Ribbons, Picot Edged.

In accordance with the general  
vogue for metal effects this season,  
ribbon manufacturers are devoting  
much attention to the production of  
metallic novelties, says the Dry Goods  
Economist. Not only is a touch of  
gold or silver employed, but many al-  
metal numbers are in evidence. Pic-  
ot-edged silver and gold ribbons are  
shown, in widths from No. 7 to 16.  
Other handsome metal novelties in  
widths up to No. 9 are distinguished  
by a grograin edge. Self-colored  
striped metals in gold and in silver  
are shown, especially suitable for use  
in fashioning hair ornaments. Quan-  
tities of these new metal ribbons will  
be used in millinery and in fancy  
work.

The smallest book in the world is  
in the library of congress, always  
under lock and key. It is a copy of the  
Ruhavaiyat of Omar Khayyam. It was  
photographed, each page separately.  
Four books of the same size would  
just cover a postage stamp.

## ajamas Are Suggested for Unclad Lobsters



If the next time you go marketing,  
you see a lobster or a crab clad in  
natty pajamas, don't rub your eyes or  
offer yourself to be pinched to see if  
you are awake. Just take it as a mat-  
ter of course.

For pajamas have been suggested by  
certain humanitarians as means to  
prevent crabs and lobsters from bil-  
ing off each other's claws and legs  
and feelers and whiskers while they  
are in captivity, the transitory state  
between the deep blue sea and the  
cooking pot. At present lobsters gen-  
erally have their claws "choked" with  
small sticks of wood, which are said  
to be painful assurers of quiescence.

That is not as it should be, a mem-  
ber of the Pennsylvania Women's So-  
ciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to  
Animals declares, and she has defend-

ed some kind of clothing for the shell  
fish. Her demands have not been tak-  
en up in Washington.

"We must remember that the cold-  
blooded animals are not so sensitive  
of pain as the warm-blooded," Sena-  
tory John P. Heap, of the Humane So-  
ciety, said.

"This form of life, lobsters and  
crabs, is very low," Mr. Heap stated.  
"It is not imbued with the same feel-  
ings as the higher orders. It is an ap-  
proach to the vegetable kingdom.  
Therefore, there is in such cases as  
these suggested hardly any cause for  
controversy."

"We have had complaints about  
such cruelties as turning turtles on  
their backs and leaving them in that  
position; but fish and reptiles seldom  
afford any ground for complaint."

Dealers in crabs and lobsters have  
not taken the pajama suggestion seri-  
ously. They have laughingly replied  
to questions as to the feasibility of  
the plan that "if the ladies preferred  
to recommend pajamas rather than  
hobble skirts," pajamas would have  
the right of way.

## Curator of the National Museum Gets a Skink

D. R. LEONHARD STEINER, head  
curator at the National Museum,  
is the happiest man in America. He  
has a skink. It came the other day  
and was not brought by the stork,  
but by Mr. Wood, a taxidermist, who  
found it in Florida.

The skink is not a well, it is need-  
less to say—as his name would im-  
ply. He does not belong to the cat  
family. His scientific name is *Leopoldo*.  
In appearance the skink is  
not unlike an elongated lizard. He  
has four legs which he does not use,  
they having become paralyzed from  
lack of exercise. He gets his food by  
laying in wait, with his sticky tongue  
extended, for something to come  
along.

He lives by waiting and hauling in.  
The degenerate pins attached to  
leopards' sides indicate that his remote  
ancestors walks. The present day  
specimen walks not nor does he fly,  
but swims in the sand where he lives.  
Being a reptile and cold blooded the



skink does not need much air. He  
spends much time in sand beds far  
removed from the busy world.

From the standpoint of the scien-  
tist the skink is most interesting be-  
cause he resembles skinks found in  
Persia and the Mediterranean, making  
the old world and the new close kin.

Experts at the National Museum say  
that the modesty of the skink coupled  
with his ability to swim through sand  
many inches deep, has made him a  
stranger to science in this country.  
His kind is plentiful in Florida, but  
the fact has just been discovered.

The skink when grown is about five  
inches long and very slender. He is  
of a variety of colors.

## He Had an Explanation.

A committee had the State Senator  
on the carpet.

"Didn't you promise, if we elected  
you, to get our county good roads?"

"Why, certainly, gentlemen."

"Did you do it?"

"No. You see, airplanes are getting  
very common now. I thought we'd  
better wait a few years. Maybe we  
won't need any roads at all then.  
Fine weather for corn, isn't it?"

If a girl feels that she absolutely  
must wear a transparent guimpe even  
though the day chance to be unreason-  
ably cool, let her get a "chicken-skin"  
under guimpe. This contrivance is a  
fake neck of pale flesh tinted leather  
of a quality finer than the material